







Unit 1

Obligation/ Necessity الالزام/ الضرورة

present		past		future	
Have to **Has to** **Must** **Have got to** **Has got to** **Need/needs to** تستخدم للاحداث التى يمكن ان تكون ضرورية او غير ضرورية	It is necessary for مفعول + To + inf	**Had to** كان مضطر ان **Needed to**	It was necessary for مفعول + To + inf	**Will have to** **Will need to**	It will be necessary for مفعول + To + inf

١-تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن أمر مفروض مثل القواعد العامة واللوائح المدنية ليس لدي اختيار فى فعلها (مدرسة، مكتبة، قوانين مرور)

➔- He has to be at work at 8 o'clock.
- You have to drive on the right.
- You have to wear your uniform. We have to go to school on time.
►You have to show your passport when you leave the country.
➔He had to take a taxi because he was late
➔Hassan needs to go the bank after he finishes work.

١- نستخدم : must

١.للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة / الالزام

E.g. Drivers must wear seat belts. People must remain seated until the show is over.
Athletes must get a special heart examination

٢. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية (لشخص مقرب او من طبيب لمريض مثلا)

E.g. You must stop smoking. You must wash your hands before you eat.
➔You must remember to drive on the left.

٣.كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

➔You must come to my party tonight. ➔You must try a piece of my cake

٤ – تستخدم (للالتزام الشخصى من قبل المتحدث) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We

E.g. ➔We must tell the truth. ➔I must visit my grandparents more often.
►We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. ➔I must work hard for the exams next week.
We must phone Heba to ask about her mother as she is ill.

٥. تستخدم مع صيغة الاستفهام للانتقاد او اللوم

Ex. Must you keep doing noise? I can't work!
e.g why must you shout at me all the time?
Must he make so much noise? It's really annoying.

٦. تستخدم لشيء موصى به للغاية اكثر من استخدام (should)

We really must get together for dinner sometime.
You must see the new Peter Jackson movie, it's fantastic.
You must see 'Nim's Island' – it's brilliant.

لاحظ يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الاتية بدل must

Must+ مصدر =	It is necessary/important (for+…) to It is obligatory (for+…) to It is a must/necessity (for+…) to	+مصدر

Is it a must / a nesceesity for us to send the research as an e-mail attachment, sir?
=Is it necessary / obligatory for us to send the research as an e-mail attachment, sir?

Lack of Necessity عدم الضرورة

present		past		future	
غير مضطر - لا داعي أن **Don't Have to** **Doesn't have to** **Don't/doesn't need to** **Needn't**	It isn't necessary for مفعول +To + inf	لم نضطر أن **Didn't have to** **Didn't need to** لم يكن ضروريا فعل شى ولم نفعله **Needn't have +p.p** لم يكن ضروريا فعل شى ولكن تم فعله	It wasn't necessary for مفعول +To + inf	**Won't have to**	It won't be necessary for مفعول +To + inf

➔-she doesn't have to/needn't /doesn't need to buy more dresses.
►My father doesn't have to work today. because it is a holiday.
➔She isn't late for school so she doesn't have to / needn't hurry.
- in some countries, children don't need to wear school uniform.
- I didn't have to do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.
- I didn't need to go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
- You needn't have brought your umbrella. It's not going to rain.
I didn't have to buy more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread because we have some.)
I needn't have bought more bread. We already have a lot. (I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

استخدام mustn't

١. للتعبير عن المنع او التحريم او عدم السماح (طبقا للقوانين والقواعد والاعراف) يجب إتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب

E.g. you mustn't park here. It's forbidden. You mustn't smoke in hospitals .
-You mustn't take photos here; it's a military area.
In football you mustn't touch the ball with your hands

٢. للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية (لشخص مقرب او من طبيب لمريض مثلا)

E.g. You mustn't waste your time, son.
e.g. you mustn't eat sweets. It is dangerous because you are diabetic.
You mustn't miss the opportunity to take this job.
. You mustn't put salt in her food; the doctor said she can't eat salt

٣. التحذير من القيام بشيء قد يترتب عليه من ضرر او خطوة

→You mustn't tell this to anyone. It's secret.
You mustn't tell the boss what happened, or he'll fire you.

لاحظ يمكن استخدام الاتى مكان mustn't

Mustn't =	Be not allowed to	غير مسموح	+ مصدر
	Be forbidden to	ممنوع	
	Be prohibited / banned to	ممنوع	
	It's against the law to	ضد القانون	
	No + v.ing		

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.
It's against the law to park here.

What is the difference between MUST and HAVE TO?

must	Have to
١.تفيد الضرورة الشخصية او الزام داخلى (شخصى)(ظروف شخصية تضطره لذلك) والشخص يكون موافقا لهذه الضرورة وراضيا عنها	١.نستخدم have to عندما يتخذ شخص آخر غير المتحدث القرار (ضرورة مفروضة من الخارج ليس لدي الشخص اختيار فى فعلها)
The Teacher says: You must complete the essay by Friday. استخدم المعلم MUST لأنه يعطي الطلاب الزاما او تعليمات مباشرة.	The Student says: We have to complete the essay by Friday. نستخدم هنا have to. هذا لأن شخصًا آخر، في هذه الحالة وهو المعلم، أخبرنا بما يجب القيام به
"*I must start a diet, I do not like my appearance.*" يختار الشخص بدء نظام غذائي لأسباب شخصية.	"*I have to start a diet, the competition is soon.*" الشخص ملزم ببدء نظام غذائي لأسباب خارجية.

القـــانون

must	Have to
نستخدم must عندما نتكلم عن القانون الذى يلتزم به جميع الناس	تستخدم have to ضرورة او قانون مفروض من الخارج فى موقف معين ليس فيها خيار
Drivers must stop when the light is red	The light is red .you have to stop

Exercises

1- Poor Hany…………………… go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand. P T
a must b has to c had to d needn't
2-When you go to Alexandria, you……………………….. visit the library. It's amazing! P T
a have to b must c will d need
3- You……………… wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow. P T
a mustn't b can't c might not d needn't

4- Ali………………. brought food. We already have a lot. P T
a needn't have b must not have c must have d should have
5-I....................... remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday. P T
a mustn't b needn't c must d ought to
6- We .... hurry. It only takes ten minutes to the station and we have an hour before the train goes. P T
a mustn't b needn't c ought not to d shouldn't
7-The sign in the park says that people..................... walk on the grass. P T
a needn't b might not c should d mustn't
8 I ………..…. my room yesterday; my sister had already tidied it. LM
a don't have to tidy b didn't have to tidy c had to tidy d must have tidied
9 I'm sorry for not visiting you last night; I ………. see my doctor. LM
a needn't b didn't have to c had to d must
10 You are wasteful; you ……… more sugar. We already have a lot at home. LM
a can't have bought b had to buy c didn't have to buy d needn't have bought
11 Ali isn't late for school; he ……….hurry. LM
a mustn't b don't have to c needn't d has to
12 Children ……….. wear a uniform in primary schools. LM
a must b have to c mustn't d shouldn't
13 You …………… worry, still you have a lot time of to catch the train. LM
a don't have to b must c should d have to
14 You ………. take photos here; it's a military area. LM
a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
15 You ……… try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious! LM
a needn't b had to c must d mustn't
16 I really ……….. buy my mother a present on her birthday; One should be grateful! LM
a needn't b have to c mustn't d must
17 At an airport, I ……….show my passport. LM
a can't b don't have to c have to d shouldn't
18 In England, most people……….work until they are 67; it's a work law there. LM
a mustn't b have to c needn't d shouldn't
19 Unfortunately, my friend broke his leg and …… go to hospital where he received proper treatment. LM
a had to b should have gone c has to d didn't have to
20 Mona is really economical; she ……. more bread; she actually has much in the fridge. LM
a needn't have bought b didn't have to buy
c should have bought d had to buy
21 You ………………. pass a driving test to drive a car in Egypt. LM
a mustn't b needn't c have to d must
22- Is it a/an …………….. to take this medicine? LM
a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must
23-We didn't have a test today so I................ for it last night! P T
a needn't revise b didn't have to revise c mustn't revise d needn't have revised
24-My sister made a cake. You ………………… try it. It's lovely! SB
a-had to b-should c-have to d-must
25-We can walk to the bookshop if you want, but we…………. The bus goes there. SB
a-shouldn't b-mustn't c-don't have to d-didn't have to
26-You ………………… run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over. SB
a-mustn't b-needn't c-don't have to d-didn't have to
27-In England, most people …………….. work until they are 67. SB
a-need b-have to c-must d-should
28-I ……………. buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget! SB
a-need b-have to c-must d-can
29- We ……………run to the museum because it was already closed when we got there. SB
a-don't have b-needn't have c-didn't have to d-might not
30- Poor Walid broke his leg yesterday and ………………..to hospital. SB
a-had to go b-needn't have gone c-didn't have to go d-must go

31-You ……….. come round to my house when you've finished it. SB
a-have to b-should c-must d-need
32-We ………….. buy a present for Ali's birthday.
a-have to b-should c-must d-need
33-You …………… park here. It is not allowed. SB
a-needn't b-don't have to c-mustn't d-didn't have to
34-You ………………. show your passport when you leave the country. WB
a-have to b-should c-has to d-need
35-She isn't late for school so she …………………..hurry. SB
a-didn't have b-don't need to c-doesn't need to d-can't
36-We………………………… pass our exams to get into university. SB
a-have to b-should c-has to d-need
37-I ………………… more bread. We already have a lot. So I didn't buy any. SB
a-can't have bought b-needn't have bought c-didn't have to buy d- don't have to
38-I ………………… more bread. We already have a lot. But I bought some. SB
a-can't have bought b-needn't have bought c-didn't have to buy d- don't have to
39-You……………buy a ticket before you travel on the train. WB
a-should b-need c-will have to d-has to
40-Mona ………….. her sunglasses because it was cloudy. WB
a- had to take b-should have taken c-didn't have to take d-needn't take
41-You ……………the windows because a man comes to wash them every week. WB
a-needn't have cleaned b-must have cleaned c-didn't have cleaned d- had to
42-Yunis ………………do the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong. WB
a-didn't need to b-had to c-needn't d-needed
43-We ………………… pass our exams to get into university. WB
a-ought b-need c-may d-have to
44-They …………..leave the school yesterday after they heard the fire bell. WB
a-had to b-need to c-must d-have to
45-I………….. stop eating sweets! They are bad for me. WB
a-can b-need c-must d-have to
46-You…………. put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn. WB
a-may not b- ought not c- mustn't d-don't need to
47- Tarek…………. get the bus to the park. My father can take him in our car. WB
a-mustn't b-needn't have c-don't need to d-doesn't have to
48-The students ………..written all those notes. All the information is typed for them. WB
a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-mustn't d-didn't need
49-Karim was already at the sports centre when I arrived, so I……………. send him a text telling him to meet us there. WB
a-needn't have b-didn't have to c-mustn't d-didn't need
50. Mona …………………… her umbrella because she knew the weather wouldn't be rainy.
a. needn't have taken b. had to take c. didn't have to take d. needed to take
51-we …………………. read a summary of a book in English next week. SB
a-had to b-need c-has to d-have to
52-You ………………..park there. There's a better place here. SB
a mustn't b can't c don't need d needn't
53-You ………………come and see me tomorrow! SB
a-should b-need c-have d-must
54-The bus arrived 2 minutes after you left, so you............................a taxi
a needn't take b didn't have to take c mustn't take d needn't have taken
55-In football you ....touch the ball with your hands.
a don't have to b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't
56-We .... complete this essay by Friday.
a need b have to c should to d must
57. Yusuf and Hani .... be home by eight. That's a family rule.
a) has to b) could c) can d) have to
58. You………………do over 90 kilometers an hour. It is the maximum speed limit.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) shouldn't d) may not
59. Before our next English lesson, I ………………. do my homework
a) should b) must c) mustn't d) have to





الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتى غالبا قبله أو تأتى بعد فعل be

He bought a smart phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was frightening.

أو تأتى بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١ـ تأتى بعدالأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٢ - إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتى بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. **That sounds great**

٣ـ إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتى بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

Degree of adjectives

والأن نأتى إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل



Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall طويل	**taller than**	**the tallest**
rare نادر	**rarer than**	**the rarest**
fine جميل	**finer than**	**The finest**
sweet حلو	**sweeter than**	**the sweetest**
big كبير	**bigger than**	**the biggest**
spicy متبل / حار	**spicier than**	**the spiciest**

لاحظ : ١ـ الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest

٢ـ الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف er او est : heavy – heavier- heaviest

٣ـ بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er hot - hotter –hottest

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables)صفات طويلة

Adjective		Comparative مقارنة	Superlative تفضيل
		more .... صفة ..... than less .... صفة ..... than	the most… + صفة the least … + صفة
popular	محبـــــوب / شعبى	more popular than	the most/least popular
expensive	باهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive
modern	حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern
traditional	تقليدى	more traditional than	the most traditional

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	*Comparative degree*	*Superlative degree*
good / well جيد	*better than*	*the best*
bad / ill سىء	*worse than*	*the worst*
Little قليل	*less than*	*the least*
many / much/a lot of كثير	*more than*	*the most*
Late متأخر	*later than* *latter than*	*the latest* *the last*
Far (مسافة)بعيد *Far* (كمية)بعيد/كثير	*farther than* *further than*	*the farthest* *the furthest*

ex.She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

Comparative

صفـــــــات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) فى الحالات الأتية:

١- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشيئين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفى المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a bigger one.

He wants a more expensive car

٢- للمقارنة بيت شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat is colder than the old one.

The museum is usually more crowded on a Saturday than a Sunday

٣- لوصف كيفيه تغير شيء.

He is feeling happier. My brother is getting better.

٤ يمكن إستخدام less قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس more

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is less tall than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة علي التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.

- These days more and more people are learning English.
- The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفة + as **slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than**

⌫ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

⌦ I'm almost as old as my brother.
⌦ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.
➔ traveling by train is a little/ a bit cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

➔Her illness was far more serious than we expected.
➔English is much easier to study than Chinese
➔ Gold is a lot/ much more expensive than salt.

Superlative

صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) فى الحالات الأتية:

١- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر (شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شئ وباقي الأشياء)

Oysters are one of the rarest meals you can eat in France.

He bought the most expensive suit in the shop.

٢- عند وصف extremes (الأشياء المتطرفة) (الأعلى / الأصعب / الأغلى ثمناً) أشخاص

Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.



١-نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوى شخصين أو شيئين فى نفس الصفة

as + صف. + as = وجه المقارنة الثانى + the same (noun) as + وجه المقارنة الاول

♦*Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.*

وتأتى بعد as (

١- مفعول عبارة عن(noun.)أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/Ali.

٢- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

٢-عند نفى صفة التساوى نستخدم

not as / so + صف. + as = less + صفة درجة اولى+ than

.Dina is not as /so tall as Heba = Dina is less tall than Heba

٣- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was the best film I have ever seen.

٤- عند وجود the فى المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم comparative

Leila is the younger of the two girls. Who is the taller of the two brothers?

٥- نستخدم صيغة المقارنةفى التركيب الآتي- : (كلما.........كلما)

The { (صفة + er) / (more /less + صفة) / (صفة شاذة) } — فعل +فاعل ,	The { (صفة + er) / (more /less + صفة) / (صفة شاذة) } — فعل +فاعل

- The harder you study, the higher marks you get.
- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).-

٧- لا تستخدم the قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's best novelist.

٨- يمكن إستخدام most بدون the وتعطى معنى very قبل صفة او حال

Hala is most pretty = Hala is very pretty.

٩ -أحياناً نستخدم best /most بدون the في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

١٠- لاحظ استخدام in مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river in the world (Not: of the world)

The best student in the class / The best player in the team

١١– نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات : e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

– نستخدم (further) بمعنى اكثر من ذلك : he gave me further details

١٢-الفرق بين older/elder

- تُستخدم elder و eldest عند مقارنة اقدمية شخصين او تفضيل فيما يتعلق بالعمر مع أفراد الأسرة ولا تُستخدم than بعد elder

Ali is my elder brother . He is the eldest in our family.
My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

تستخدم older لتشير الى الاكبر سنا او الاقدم ويمكن ان يتبعها than او تفهم المقارنة ضمنيا بدون than

We start understanding many things as we grow/get older.
My parents are older than your parents.
The older version of the software had many useful features than this one.

- I am the eldest child in my family. ✔
I am the oldest child in my family. ✘
"أنا أكبر طفل في عائلتي"
- I am 2 years older than my younger brother. ✔
I am 2 years elder than my younger brother. ✘
"أنا أكبر من أخي الصغير بعامين".

١٣-لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It (be) + adj. + of + someone + to do something
(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

♣It was careless of Jack to leave the door unlocked.
♣It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

١٤.الفرق بيين latter/later/last

تشير كلمة later الى وقت فى المستقبل

Sorry, I'm busy right now - I'll speak to you later.

نستخدم كلمة latter عندما نشير الى الثانى من شخصين او شيئين يتم ذكرهما

She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.

تستخدم last بمعنى اخر شخص او شىء /اقرب شىء للوقت الحاضر

I didn't read the last chapter of the book.
The next meeting will be held in the last week in June.

١٥.هناك بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة فى نفس الوقت

(Common – narrow -simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite – friendly – gentle – cruel)

quiet → quieter/more quiet→ the quietest/most quiet
clever → cleverer/more clever→ the cleverest/most clever
narrow → narrower/more narrow→ the narrowest/most narrow
simple → simpler/more simple→ the simplest/most simple

16-الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

Exercises

1-Mount Everest is ....than Mount Kilimanjaro
a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
2-Mount Everest is not as high .... that.
a-so b-than c-very d-as
3-For me, his climb was the ....important sporting event of 2007
a-more b-less c-most d-as
4-The Qasr al-Nil Bridge is not ....the 6th October Bridge.
a as long as b the long as c long as d as long
5-The history test was the.................. test that we've had this year.
a difficult b most c more d most difficult
6- Your younger brother is.............. you now.
a as tall as b taller c tallest d as tall
7. The writer's new book is his...................book.
a) popular b) most popular c) most d) more
8-Lake Baikal in Russia is..................... lake in the world.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
9. The more you read, the................knowledge and experience you get.
a) much b) most c) more d) less
10-That was one of .... books I've ever read.
a) best b) the best c) better d) good
11-Azza is the .... student in our class.
a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) less intelligent d) most intelligent
12-Europe is not as large .... Asia.
a) as b) than c) to d) so
13-who is ....in the class, my son or yours?
a- younger b-youngest c-young d-the youngest

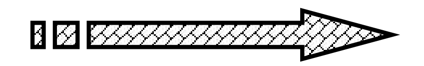
14- Abeer and Omar are the same height. They are .... each other.
a) as tall as b) taller than c) as tall than d) more tall than
15-You should buy the green trousers. They are the ....in the shop.
a) more expensive b) less expensive c) few expensive d) least expensive
16-water is the ....expensive of all liquids.
a-most b-least c-less d-more
17-the pacific ocean is the world's ....ocean.
a deeper b deepest c as deep d the deepest
18-she is not ....as her mother.
a-more beautiful b-most beautiful c-as beautiful d-beautifully
19-traveling by train is............cheaper than traveling by plane.
a-more b-much c-many d-most
20-the more you study, the............marks you get.
a-high b-higher c-highest d-height
21-The .... fat you eat, the healthier you become.
a-less b-much c-least d-most
22-I don't read as .... books as you do
a-more b-much c-many d-most
23-It was ....of her to waste all her money.
a-more foolish b– less foolish c– foolish d– least foolish
24- He was not ....as his colleagues.
a-helpful b– as helpful c– more helpful d– less helpful
25.Of the two girls, Nada is the...............
a) older b) oldest c) much older d) old
26. can't hear you. Could you speak a little....., please?
a) loudest b) loudly c) loud d) louder
27. The more you concentrate, the........you will be.
d) cleverest b) clever c) cleverer d) most clever
28.Tennis is.........harder game than football.
a) fewer b) far c) most d) more
29. Going by plane is .... more expensive than going by bus.
a) much b) lot c) most d) many
30. I like all my school subjects but I like English ....
a) most b) the more c) the better d) the worst
31.English is ....to study than Chinese
a) easy b) more easier c) much easier d) less easier
32.Huda is...........fatter than her sister.
a) little b) less c) a bit d) more
33.For.........information , contact the receptionist.
a) farther b) further c) furthest d) far
34-It is becoming harder and .... to find a job.
a) hard b) hardest c) harder d) the hardest
35-Heba's wearing her .... dress today.
a) more new b) newer than c) the newest d) newest
36- His behaviour is...........than his brother's.
a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
37-Which month is..............., January or July?
a) cold b) colder than c) the coldest d) colder
38- Who is............singer in your country?
a) famous b) most famous c) more famous than d) the most famous

39- The museum is usually…………..on a Saturday than a Sunday.
a- crowded b- most crowded c- more crowded d- as crowed
40- I'm very clever at cooking, but my mother is ……… cook I've ever known.
a) cleverer b) clever c) less clever d) the cleverest
41- I love all my family, but I love my father ……………. of all.
a) more b) much c) the most d) most
42- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked …………...
a) worse b) the worst c) more badly d) badly

Unit 3

Forms of future صيغ المستقبل





١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

. يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + inf

➢I will help you do your homework . ➢He will travel to London tomorrow

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمر) Future facts:	E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old. ➢His school will be 50 years old next year
٢. عرض مساعدة Offering help:	E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.
٣. طلب مساعدة Asking for help:	E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?
٤. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction:	E.g. One day, I think people will live on the moon ➲Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future? I expect that Egypt will achieve progress in all fields.
٥. القرار السريع Quick decision: قرارا يكون الان	E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll see who is there. ➢That's the phone. I will answer it. ➢I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich. ➢What would you like to drink?' 'I'll have orange juice, please.'
٦. الوعد Promise:	I will buy you a new computer when you pass the exam. Thanks for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday
٧. التهديد Threat:	E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.
٨. التحذير Warning:	E.g. take your umbrella with you or you will get wet
٩. توزيع الوظائف و المهام والادوار (بين المتحدث وافراد اخرين)	* You sweep the floor and I will cook the dinner. * You do the typing and I will check it later.
١٠. مع دليل حاضر مع وجود ظروف مثل Definitely/certainly/probably	Look at these clouds. it will probably rain

١١ – يستخدم بعد الروابط الاتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
فاعل + will (won't) + مصدر	Till/until	(مضارع بسيط)

مصدر / don't مصدر		(مضارع تام) او

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner
➢He **won't leave** until his sister arrives/has arrived
➢**Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

٣. النفى Negative:

فى حالة النفى نستخدم (won't + المصدر)

فاعل + will not(won't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

٤. السؤال Question:



عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Will +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔ Will you send us some photos? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.



عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام + will + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

♉ Where will Dina go at the weekend? - I think she will go to the park.

٥. الكلمات الدالة Keywords:

نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -definitely	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf :

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات والنفى: يتكون المستقبل من)

I → am (not)
He, She, It → is (not) + (going to) + مصدر الفعل
We, You, They → are (not)

EX➔They **are going to visit** an ancient site.
➔I'**m not going to** visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النيةو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g.1- I'**m going to** buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
2- We're **going to** stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))
3- She **is going to buy** a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فورى اوالان نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /believe/ /think او شى على وشك

الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه /! be careful /take care /look!/ watch out ! /lookout :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.
6- Look at this advert. The phone company is going to introduce a new flexible smartphone.
7-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint
8- Be careful! the car is going to hit you; it is very near.
9-The football players look very big. It's going to be a difficult game.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

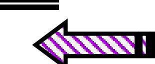
ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?
- B: I'm going to play computer games.

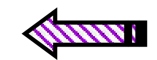
٣. السؤال Question:



عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't



عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام + is/are + subject +going + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➢ What are you going to do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

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٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

am/is/are + v. ing

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١ـ يستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.
-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets
They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets
* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢ـيتسخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.
The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣ـ يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الافعال التى تستلزم ترتيبات

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) يقيم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow
-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤-يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شى فى المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث اخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.
- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.
I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport

٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ......الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow. The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.
-our next exams start in may. -What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?
- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

The Future Perfect ٥-المستقبل التام

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل التام من will +have + p.p

Ex-in a week's time ,I'll have written the report.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

1.يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى او تم قبل وقت معين فى المستقبل

ex- - By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village..
-By this time next week, I will have heard my test results

٢.يعبر عن حدث شوف (سوف لا يكون قد اكتمل قبل حدث اخر فى المستقبل

► I will have read the book before I return it to the library.
► By the time my father arrives, I'll have finished my homework.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

1- In+ فترة زمنية ⌧ in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....) time
2- By + فترة محددة ⌧ By (next Monday / 2020 / then / حينئذٍ the end of next week / month / year / the end of this lesson...etc)
3- In + (2025) وقت محدد ....for + فترة زمنية
4.before, till/until , by the time

Ex - By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.
Ex - By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.
Ex:By the time I'm 45, I'll have written four books.
Ex: In 2022,I'll have worked at this school for twenty years.

٤-يتكون المستقبل التام فى المبنى للمجهول من (will have been + pp)

- This school will have been built by 2030.
- The new underground railway line will have been built by 2012.

لاحظ استخدام الروابط الاتية

مستقبل تام Will have + p.p	Till/until By the time/before	مضارع بسيط او مضارع تام

► Before he arrives, I'll have completed the report.
► By the time he has finished doing the homework, his father will have

لاحظ هناك افعال تعبر عن المستقبل تلقائيا عند استخدامها فى صيغة المضارع مثل

want, expect, hope, predict, wish, need, etc.

وعند استخدام المستقبل التام نلغى **will** ونضع **To + have + p.p**

وفى المجهول **To + have been+ p.p**

► By 2030, we expect to have built flats for all people in Egypt.
► The food is expected to have been prepared by 6 pm today.

Future continuous ٦ـالمستقبل المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

will (won't) be + v.ing

➔ At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll be eating lunch with my friends
➔ This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

ـ يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

➔ I'll be playing tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
► At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father will be flying to London
➔ I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.
➔ Between 2020 and 2030, we will be helping people with diabetes.

may be + V.ing

ـ يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملـــة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبـــل

- Many more people may be moving to Cairo in the next 50 years.
- In 100 years, people may be living in space.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

-(at)This time (tomorrow, next (week, month, year)....etc.) .
-At (7) o'clock ➲ this evening / tonight / tomorrow. – Between (8 and 10) o'clock.

Exercises

1-Don't be late , the bus ……………. At exactly ten o'clock.
a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left
2-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. it ………busy there today.
a- Is being b- was c- is going to be d- has been
3-It is very hot in the house. I ………………… on the air conditioner.
a- Am turning b- turn c- will turn d- am going to turn
4-We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because they……………..the walls.
a- Paint b- will have painted c- are painting d- will paint
5-The mechanic ……………… repairing your car by the end of the week.
a- Will finish b- will have finished c- will be finishing d- is finishing
6-By this time tomorrow, my father ……………………………to England.
a will fly b would fly c will have flown d flies
7 Your bags look heavy. I .... you to carry them.
a will be helped b am helping c help d will help
8- The teacher says that we .... relative clauses next week.
a going to study b study c are studying d studying
9- My grandfather.................. 70 on his next birthday!
a is being b will be c is going to be d will have been
10- At ten o'clock tomorrow, I .... on a train to Aswan!

a travel b will have travelled c going to travel d will be travelling
11-When Ziad goes to America next month, he……………… to four of the world's continents.
a has been b will go c will be going d will have been
12- I can't meet you tonight as I ………. for the exam.
a going to revise b will have been revised c will revise d am revising
13- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I………. be sick.
a should b am going to c am to d. will
14- This time next week, I will be on holiday. I ………. on the beach.
a am lying b am going to lie c will be lying d will lie
15- By the end of next year, the ministry of education……… new curricula based on life skills
a am going to introduce b will introduce
c introduces d will have introduced
16- By next month, my elder brother ………. for 10 years.
a will be marrying b is going to marry c will marry d will have been married
17- I don't think the exam ……….difficult.
a will be b is going to be c will have been d is being
18-They've got the tickets. They………………… to England!
a-fly b-will fly c-are flying d-are going to fly
19- I think it ………………… hot tomorrow.
a is b is going to c will be d going to
20- Experts think that Cairo……………………… by more than half a million people next year.
a-will grow b-is going to grow c-grows d-will have grown
21-Our last lesson ……………………….. at two o'clock this afternoon.
a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish
22- There are a lot of people in the room. It…………….. difficult to find a chair.
a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been
23-Look, there's a sandstorm. I ……………………… the windows.
a-will close b-close c-am gong to close d-am closing
24-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it……………………… very hot.
a- is going to be b- will be c- is being d- is
25-Next year, my grandfather ……………………. 75 years old!
a- is going to be b- will be c- going to be d- is
26-I predict that in the future mobile phones ………………… much smaller
a- are going to be b- will be c- will have been d- are
27-By ten o'clock tonight, I ………………………………… all my homework.
a- Will finish b- will have finished c- will be finishing d- am finishing
28-At one o'clock tomorrow, I………………………… lunch with my friends
a- Will eat b- will have eaten c- will be eating d- am eating
29-By the end of next year, the government ……………………a new school in the village.
a- Will built b- will have built c- will be building d- is building
30. This school ....50 years old next year.
a) is going to be b) will be c) is d) will be being
31-I can't visit you because I ………………my homework this evening.
a-will do b-will have done c-will be doing d-do
32-the other team's players are very big. It …………….a difficult match.
a-is b-is going to be c-will be d-is being
33-I haven't seen my cousin in England for five years. I'm sure she…………………….. a lot!
a- is going to grow b-will grow c-grows d-will have grown
32- Someone's at the door. I……………………who it is
a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see
33. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone...........there.
a) is going to go b) will be going c) are going to go d) goes
34. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it ....in thirty minutes.
a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave
35. We.................a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) will have b) going to have c) are having d) have
36- My father ………….. me one for my next birthday.
a-will buy b-buys c-is buying d-going to buy
37-I'm sure they……………..the price when more people buy them.

a-will be reduced b-will reduce c-would reduce d-are going to reduce
38-By this time next week, I ………………………my test results.
a-will have heard b-will hear c-will have been heard d-will be heard
39. The programme ………….. at seven o'clock this evening.
a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting
40-There's a good film on TV tonight. It ……………. at ten o'clock.
a) is going to finish b) will finish c) finishes d) is finishing
41-There's a good film on TV tonight. I think that it ……………… at ten o'clock.
a) will finish b) is finishing c) is going to finish d) finishes
42-The basketball team …………..two games next week.
a-will play b- are playing c-play d-would play
43- She.............an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,
a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes
44. I can't see you later this evening because I......... my homework with Mrs Eman.
a) will do b) 'm doing c) will have done d) going to do
45- I want to buy a new villa, so I ……………… save a lot of money.
a) am going to b) will c) going to d) will be
46-We .... studying this book by the end of this year.
a finish b will be finishing c will have finished d are finishing
47-By next Saturday, my car ………………………………… .
a. will be repairing b. will have been repaired c. will have repaired d. will repair
48- We .... married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?
a-will have got b-are getting c-will get d-got
49-This time next year, Salma ……………..for her final exam.
a-will revise b-revises c-may revise d-will be revising
50- Your bags look heavy. I .... you to carry them.
A will be helped b am helping c help d will help
55- He ……….work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves
51-Take your umbrella with you or you ………………. Wet.
a) get b) will get c) are getting d) would get
52. Watch out! The baby …………………….. .
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen
53. The earth is very crowded. People……….on the moon.
a. are living b. will live c. are going to live d. live
54-Don't come late again or I…………punish you.
a. am going to b. will c. shall d. going to
55- Do you think that Soha............the full mark in the exam?
a.will get b.is going to get c.would get d.is getting
56-There is no doubt that we..........out of petrol one day.
a) will run b) are going to run c)are running d)run
57. As soon as you………….the truth, you'll change your mind.
a) have known b) knew c) are known d) had known
58-Mother……….. the house work between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. tomorrow.2018
a. is doing b. will have done c. will be doing d. will be
59-Look at these dark clouds; it………………………..
a) is probably raining b) will probably rain c) probably going to rain d) rains
60. It is predicted that people …………on space holidays in the next ten years.
a- are going b- are going to go c- will go 9d- will be going
61. Our team is attacking hard. They …………….a goal.
a- are going to score b- will score c- are scoring d- scores



-Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة



لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبيةاو نصيحة اواقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتى

١- نحول said to / said الى :

Asked (مع الطلب فقط) +told/ advised/ordered/warn/encourage + مفعول بة

٢ – نحذف الأقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

فاعل القول told/asked/ advised/ordered/warned/encouraged + مفعول + (to / not to) + المصدر

Examples: أمثلة

1-"Open your books." the teacher said

➔The teacher told / asked/ ordered us to open our books.

2-"Don't waste time." My father said

➔my father advised me not to waste time.

5-"Study science at university. "Ali said

Ali encouraged his friend to study science at university.

4-"If I were you, I'd take you coat." My mother said

My mother advised me to take my coat.

5-Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.

The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

⌦ that+ subject + infinitive: او (verb + ing) (suggest / recommend) لاحظ اننا نستخدم بعد

➔ "Do Exercise 2 again." ✪ Leila suggested (doing / that I do) Exercise 2 again.

➔ "You should revise quietly." ✪My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

- لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) و لكـــن يأتي بعده (جملـــة كاملـــة + that)

"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

- يتم اختيار فعل قول مناسب للجملة من حيث المعني: لاحظ الأمثلة الآتية

1- The doctor said to me, "Stop smoking!". The doctor told me to stop smoking.

2- "Get out of the car!" said the policeman. The policeman ordered him to get out of the car.

3 - "Could you please be quiet," she said. She asked me to be quiet.

4- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.
Nawal warned Ola not to touch the snake

5-"Go on"!You can swim across the pool! Mazin's father said to him
Mazin's father encouraged him to swim across the pool.

1 The teacher suggested that ……………………..the exercise again. (PT
a we do b we are doing c doing d did we

2 Sayed recommended .... the ice cream. (PT
a to try b tried c trying d that try

3 Mr Zaki ordered us .... running round the park. (PT
a start b starting c started d to start

4 My father advised me .... to bed early because I had a test the next day. (PT
a go b going c to go d went

5 The ship's captain ordered the sailors .... harder. (PT
a work b working c to work d must work

6 My friends suggested .... to the sports club after school. (PT
a to go b go c going d went

7 The teacher warned the students...................... time. (PT
a not to waste b not wasting c don't waste d no waste

8- My mother warned me .... the plate because it was very hot. PT

a don't touch b not touch c not touching d not to touch

9. I suggested that Ali ……… to the club with us. LM

a went b to go c go d going

10. My teacher recommended………. the lesson again. LM

a to revise b revising c revise d that revise

11. Ali advised me to stop smoking. He said I ………. smoking. LM

a should stop b should have stopped c oughtn't to have stopped d must stop

12. My friend wanted me ……… for the same job as it's not rewarding. LM

a to apply b not to apply c don't apply d apply

13. The policeman ……….the people not to drive so fast. LM

a made b wondered c instructed d said

14. My friend suggested ………………. for the next bus. LM

a to waiting b not waiting c we waited d don't waiting

15-The policeman said that ………………..park there. SB

a-don't b-not to c-shouldn't d-we must not

16-Leila suggested ………………. Exercise 2 again. SB

a- to do b-I doing c-that do d-doing

17- The teacher said ………….we must open our books at page 20. WB

a-if b-to c-that d-should

18-It was cold outside so my mother recommended that we ……………… coats. WB

a-wears b-wearing c-wear d-are wearing

19-The referee ……………… the player to stop the game. WB

a-suggested b-said c-ordered d-wondered

20-The teacher warned the children ……….. and listen before they crossed the road. WB

a looking b to look c should look d look

21-We were hungry, so my father suggested …………… to the café for lunch.. WB

a to go b that go c going d go

22- Ahmed is good at football, so Mr Othman…………… him to join the school team. WB

a-recommended b-encouraged c-warned d-said

23- The tour guide……………… the tourists not to go into the desert on their own. WB

a-recommended b-encouraged c-warned d-ordered

24- Maya………………….. Ola to start revising for the test. WB

a-suggested b-encouraged c-ordered d-advised

25.She asked me .... her a cup of coffee. WB

a) bring b) to bringing c) to bring d) bringing

26.Our friends invited us…………….tea with them .

a) having b) to have c) to having d) to be

27.I …………. my sister not to sit on the broken chair.

a) denied b) admitted c) warned d) explained

28.They warned us..................... too near the edge of the cliffs as it was too dangerous.

a) not going b) to not go c) don't go d) not to go

29. Dina…………….Mona to see a doctor.

a. suggested b. advised c. warned d. inquired

30-A friend warned me ………………..for the same kind of job.

a- not apply b- not to applying c-not to apply d-don't apply

31-My husband suggested that …………..languages

a-should study b-studying c-to study d- I study

32-My partner warned me …………… careful of fast cars.

a-not to be b-not being c-to be d-being

33.Tarek ……. them to see the film.

a) said b) encouraged c) warned d) suggested

--تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية او الندم او اللوم فى المستقبل



should (ought to)have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين:

⌧You missed the start of the show. You should have arrived earlier.
-I should have booked a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.
-You should have asked me before you used my computer!

shouldn't (ought not to)have + pp.:



تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم او الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين:

-The tourists shouldn't have brought their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
-You shouldn't have put more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy
-You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night. Now you are very tired

could have + past participle



١تستخدم للتعبير عن (احتمالية) حدوث شيء في الماضي.

I could have seen the documentary, but I'm not sure.
He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2-يمكن أن تعبر أيضا عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

➢He went to school on foot but he could have gone by bus.

couldn't have + past participle

للتعبير عن (التأكيد) بأن شيئاً ما لم يحدث في الماضي.

You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

1. I traveled by train, but I…………………..by car.
a) might have travelled b) could travel c) could have travelled d) can travel
2. Where's Daniel? He ……………… have been here half an hour ago.
a) can b) must c) could d) should
3. We didn't play very well We should ………………… better. I got lost
a) have played b) play c) played d) plays
4. You ………………….. your project earlier. You're so far behind now.
a) ought have started b) should start c) could have started d) should have started
5. Did you deliver the parcel for me? No, I.......find the house, so I've come back to get a map.
a) can b) could c) couldn't d) mustn't
6. He has left his car over there. He…………….that. There is a "No waiting" sign.
a) mustn't do b) shouldn't have done c) shouldn't do d) should have done
7. They went to Aswan by plane but they……………………have gone by train.
a) shall b) needn't c) must d) could
8. Helal didn't go to the doctor's yesterday although he……………..have gone.
a) must b) ought to c) needn't d) shouldn't
9. I didn't know there was a meeting today. You………………….me.
a) should have told b) should tell c) had to tell d) needn't have told
10. Ashraf ………………. been unkind to his sister, Damen. He knew she would be upset.
a) mustn't be b) shouldn't have been c) shouldn't be d) should have been
11. Hamid was working with me all day, so you ………….. him at the park.
a) couldn't have seen b) could see c) could have seen d) can see
12. Kamal …………….. Fawzi, but he didn't because they aren't friends anymore.
a) should have helped b) could have helped c) could help d) can see
13. Why hasn't he called? Tarek said he would call when he got to the hotel and he ………. arrived by now.
a) mustn't be b) shouldn't have been c) shouldn't be d) should have been
14. Thank you. it's a'fantastic gift, but you ………………….. so much money on me
a) should have spent b) shouldn't have spent c) shouldn't spendd) should spend
15. I ……………… to bed earlier last night. I'm really tired today.
a) mustn't go b) shouldn't have gone c) shouldn't go d) should have gone
16. I ……………. downloaded that program. Now I have a virus on my laptop.
a) can't have b) could have c) shouldn't have d) will have

unit 5

seem to, (be) meant to, (be) supposed to

seem to + infinitive

تستخدم للحديث عن كيف يبدو شيئا ما او شخصا ما عندما لا يمكننا ان نكون على يقين تماما منه :

She hasn' t said anything but Grandma seems to be having fun.
Heba seems to like her new phone.
He seems to train hard for the final exam.

Seem to = it seems that + جملة

you seem to have lost weight = it seems that you have lose weight.

عند صيغة النفى نستخدم

don't/doesn't/didn't seem to + inf

He doesn't seem to work hard

لاحظ : اذا وجدت كلمة there ياتى بعدها seem to be

there seems to be some water on the carpet

(be) meant to + infinitive

1. to talk about something that is expected:

١ـ تستخدم للحديث عن شى من المتوقع :

They were meant to arrive by now

2. to talk about something that is intended:

٢ـ للحديث عن شىء مقصود

It was meant to be a chocolate cake, but I dropped it.
the car was meant to be private, but the older son used it a taxi

٣ـ للحديث عن الحقيقة او الغرض او الهدف من شىء ما

School is meant to be educational
The police are meant to protect people
The red button is meant to turn the machine on or off

(be) supposed to + infinitive

١ـ للحديث عن الالتزامات او المسؤلية او الواجب

I'm supposed to look after my brother on Friday night
you are supposed to be quiet in a library

٢ـ للحديث عن الترتيبات

I'm supposed to cook dinner on Monday evenings.

٣ـللحديث عن التوقعات

It was supposed to rain this morning.

٤-للحديث عن معتقد شائع بخصوص شخص او شيء معين

It is supposed to be the best phone that you con buy.
the hospital is supposed to have the best staff

٥. للحديث عن نية او قصد ولكنه لم يحدث

Hala was supposed to phone me last night, but she didn't

1.The film.............to start at 8.30, but it didn't begin on time.
a.seemed b.meant c.was supposed d.waned
2 There were some problems at first , but they ....to have been solved.
a)seem b) meant c) supposed d) will be supposed
3.He.............. t be a doctor- but he preferred to be a squash player.
a) seeme b) supposed c) is meant d) was meant
4. I shouldn't eat too much. I....to be on a diet.
a)'m supposed b) 'm not supposed c) seem d) was meant
5. Their food comes from the best restaurants in town. They -... to have plenty of money.
a) seem b) mean c) supposed d) are supposing
6 The wedding........to be a secret, so how did you find out about it? Did Leila tell you?
a) meant b) is seemed c) was supposed d) was supposing
7 Ali always reaches his office before the appointed time. He.........to be enjoying his job.
a) is meant b) seems c) supposed d) is seemed
8. It......to be an apology but it only made her angry.
a) is seemed b) is meant c) supposed d) was meant
9 Hoda........to phone me last night, but she didn't.
a) was supposed b) is supposed cl supposed d) is supposing
10 The boss is asking for a technician. The photocopier doesn't.............to be working.
a) mean b) suppose c) seem d) need
11. The food........to feed the poor, but everyone had a share of it.
a) was meant b) was seemed c) was supposing d) is supposed
12.that piece of cloth............to be a shirt , but the tailor it a pair of trousers.
a) seemed b) was meant c) supposed d) was supposing
13 Hala.......to phone me last night, but she didn't.
a) is supposed b) seems c) is meant d) was supposed
14 My teacher is pleased with me nowadays. My English.....to be getting better.
a) was supposed b) is seemed c) seems d) means
15 The open space.......to be a playground for youth, but it has turned into a market
a) seems b) meant c) supposed d) was meant
16. I'd better hurry. I...to be meeting Ahmed in ten minutes.
a) seem b) 'm supposed c) was meant d) was supposed
17. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock....to be forced.
a) seems b) is meant c) is supposed d) needs
18 Mohamed is much better after his illness, but he's still.to do any heavy work.
a) meant b) not supposed to c) seemed d) supposed
19 This is the second car she has bought this year. She.to be rich .
a) supposes b) means c) seems d) supposed
20.M Collecting money......to make us happy, but to some people it has become a disease.
a) means b) is meant c) is seeming d) supposed
21 His music seems to......by the rock culture of the seventies.
a) influence b) be influencing c) be influenced d) being influenced
22. All my friends.....to congratulate me when I got married, but only a few of them phoned me.
a) were supposed b) seemed c) meant d) are supposed
23. Her husband hasn't returned back home for a week. He....to have left them on their own again.
a) is supposed b) meant c) was supposed d) seems
24. If your car breaks down on the road, pull it aside. It...........to block the road.
a) is supposed b) is not supposed c) is meant d) seems
25 The Eiffel Tower....to attract people to one of the exhibitions, but it has become one of the monuments.

a) was meaning b) seems c) was meant d) is supposed

Unit 6



(zero conditional) : حالة "if" الصفرية

If/when +	مضارع بسيط,	→ مضارع بسيط

١** تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → Snakes bite if they are scared, → If we mix red and green, we get blue.
→ If you touch a fire, you get burned.. → Streets become wet if it rains heavily
➲ If people don't eat or drink, they die.

٢** تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

Ex → if/when metals are heated , they expand. - If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils.
-If you boil water , it evaporates. -if you freeze water, it becomes a solid.

-Plants die if they don't get enough water. When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

٣**تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادات شخصية:

(always/usually/often/never/ever/every/normally)

➲ If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.
→ If we go out with friends, we normally go to a restaurant.
→ If / When I read in bed, I fall asleep. It's a habit.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتى :

اداة استفهام + do/does+ sub + inf → if /when+ (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→What do you do if /when you feel hot? = If you feel hot what do you do?

Do /Does+ sub + inf → if/when + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

ملاحظات هامة : لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة و ليسيت خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولي

١- استخدام صفة الاشارة this / that / these / those قبل الفاعل او المفعول:

-If you heat the ice in this pan, it will melt .
- if you don't water these plants soon , they will die.

٢- استخدام صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/our)

→ If the plants on our farm get very thirsty , we will irrigate them.

٣- عند استخدام موقف محدد بوقت معين

→ If it rains heavily tonight , streets will become wet. موقف محدد (حالة اولى)

→ If it rains heavily , streets become wet. حقيقة عامة (حالى صفرية)

(1st conditional) : حالة "if" الأولى

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

	زمن المضارع البسيط		
If +	المصدر / المصدر+ (s/es/ies)	+ فـــــاعل ,	Will/ can /may+ مصدر
	(am/ is are)		

Ex - If the bus **arrives** late again, **I'll phone** my mother.
Ex -Tarek is ill. **If** he**'s** better tomorrow, he**'ll come** to school.
If you're free later, we can go for a walk.

اـنستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١-شرط في المستقبل. مثل:

If you study hard, you will succeed.

٢-التنبؤ prediction. مثل:

If there are clouds, it will rain.
If you eat too much chocolate cake, you'll get fat!

٣-الوعد promise. مثل:

If you get high marks, I will buy you a new mobile phone.

٤-التهديد او التحذير warning or threat. مثل:

If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.
If you don't come to my birthday party, I'll never speak to you again.



ملاحـــظات ::

١-ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزام او ضرورة ا:

If + مضارع بسيط , فاعل+ (should/ought to/ have to /has to /must /necessary to +مصدر

→If you want to succeed , you should study hard.
→If there is a law , you must obey it.
If you are a footballer, it is necessary to be fit.

٢- ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية اوطلب او نهى: (حيث يتم حذف الفاعل ويكون فى المصدر او المصدر + don't)

1- If you meet ali , invite him to the party. 2.Take a break if you're tired.
3- If you see my father, don't tell him what happened.
4.If you want to lose weight, don't eat too much fat.

٣.نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد if اذا كانت جملة جواب الشرط تتكون من احدى الصيغ :

Let's + inf / had better ('d better) +inf /would rather ('d rather)

e.g let's take a rest and have a drink if you are tired.
e.g you had better work hard if you want to succeed.
e.g I would rather stay at home if the weather is windy.

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالاتى :

اداة استفهام+ will+ sub + inf → if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

will+ sub + inf → if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Will you come if he invites you?

حالة if الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي البسيط , الفاعل + would/might/ could+ المصدر

نستخدم حالة "if" الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

اـتعبر عن موقف غير ممكن أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع والمستقبل

➔ If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house
➔If Ali were/was taller, he would be a good basketball player.
➔If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!
➔If he trained every day, he could represent his country
➔There would be fewer accidents if everyone drove more carefully.

٢ـ تستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة:

If ➔	I were you ,	I'd + مصدر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - .If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

لاحظ ان were تاتى مع جميع الضمائر فى الحالة الثانية

➔If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.

ملاحظات هامة :

١.الافعال (cut – put –read – shut –hit- beat) لا تتغير عند تصريفهاوتعتبر فى الماض البسيط اذا لم يضاف لها (s) مع (He – she -it) . E.g. if he shut the door to the farm, the animals wouldn't go out. if Fatma read the story carefully, she would understand it.
٢ـ اذا كان فعل الشرط (had + noun) او (had to +inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار.(would + inf). E.g. If Ali had a camera, he would take a lot of photos. If we had to work at the weekend, we would get a reward.
٣. اذا كان جواب الشرط (would have + noun) او (would have to + inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار ماضى بسيط. E.g. if sama won the competition, she would have a prize. If Omar spent all his money, he would have to borrow

٣– صيغة السؤال في الحالة التانية كالآتى :

اداة استفهام+ would/could/might+ sub + inf ⟶ if + (جملة ماضى بسيط) ?

→What would you do if you were a president?
What would you do if you were offered a job in Canada?

would/could/might + sub + inf ⟶ if + (جملة ماضى بسيط) ?

→would you be very happy if you achieved your goals?
If you won a million dollars, would you travel the world?

حالة "if" الثالثة: (3rd conditional)

تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي التام , الفاعل + would/could/might + have + p.p.

١-تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبر مواقف مستحيلة التغيير فى الماض أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها فى الماضى كما تعبر عن الندم.

1-If I had (I'd) left home on time, I would (I'd) have caught the school bus. -
2- If you had gone to the sports club, you would / could / might have seen Ali.
3-If I had had enough money yesterday, I would / could / might have bought that mobile phone.
If you had been more careful, you wouldn't have had an accident.

٣– صيغة السؤال في الحالة التانية كالآتى :

اداة استفهام+ would/could/might+ sub + have + p.p ⟶ if + (جملة ماضى تام) ?

► What would you have done if you had lost your phone yesterday?

would/could/might+ sub + have + p.p ⟶ if + (جملة ماضى تام) ?

→would he have got the prize if he had won the competition?



يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (if) فى الاثبات ويليها جملة مع مراعاة معني كل اداة:

providing (that) بشرط أن	only if فقط لو	جملة كاملة +
provided (that) بشرط أن	In case تحسبا ل	
on condition (that) بشرط ان	even if حتى لو	
as (so) long as طالما	Whether…or اما ... او	

➔ I'll attend the party provided that he invites me.
➔I'll lend you the money as long as you promise to pay it back soon.
➔Even if you apologise, he'll never forgive you
➔I'll help him whether or not he needs me

او يمكن استخدام في حالة + In case of + noun/ v. ing

e.g.- In case of getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

لاحظ الفرق بين كل من (if - in case):

تضع (if) شرطا لوقوع حدث ما ، بمعنى ان جواب الشرط سيقع فى حال تحقق الشرط :

I'll take a pill if I get sick ⟶ ساتناول قرص دواء عندما امرض

تعطى (in case) سببا للقيام بشيء ، بمعنى ان الفاعل سيقوم بفعل الشيء من قبيل الاحتياط :

I'll take a pill in case I get sick. ساتناول قرص دواء من قبيل الاحتياط لانى قد امرض لاحقا

(Suppose) / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that) + جملة كاملة ⟶ على فرض ان

- يمكن أن نستخدم (Suppose) / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that) بدلا من (If) فى الحالــــة الاولى و الثانيـــة والثالثة للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية .

☒ Suppose / Supposing / Imagine (that) you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?
Supposing they had closed the road. Would that have been a good idea?
Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then?

بدائل أداة الشرط if المنفية

ايستخدم هذه الروابط فى النفى

(But for) + noun /Without + (noun/ v. ing)= Unless+ اثبات = If + not

e.g.- if you don't hurry, You will be late = unless you hurry, You will be late
=Without hurrying, you would be late. حالة اولى

e.g. Unless you lent me the money, I'd go to prison. = حالة ثانية
without / but for the money you lent me, I'd go to prison

➔ If he hadn't come early, he wouldn't have entered . حالة ثالثة

= unless he had come early, he wouldn't have entered.
=Without coming early, he wouldn't have entered.

٣ - تحـــل If it were not for (V. ing /n.+) محـــل (But for - without - unless) فى الحالة الثانيــة

If it were not for+ (v.ing/ noun)…….,	فاعل + would/could/might + مصدر

▶ **But for (Without)** her cleverness, she would get low marks.
= **If it weren't for** her cleverness, she would get low marks.
= **Unless** she was clever, she would get low marks.

٣- تحـــل If it hadn't been for (V. ing /n.+) محـــل (But for - without - unless) فى الحالة الثالثة

If it hadn't been for+ (v.ing/ noun)….,	فاعل + would/could/might+ have +p.p

▶ **But for (Without)** her cleverness, she would have got low marks.
= **If it hadn't been for** her cleverness, she would have got low marks.

٤_ تستخدم هذة التركيبة للنفى فى الحالة الثالثة

Had + الفاعل + not p.p. , الفاعل + would/could/might + have + p.p.

Had you not refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives. (NOT ~~Hadn't you refused~~)



ـ تُحذف (If) في الحالة الأولي و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) وفاعل و نستخدم الفعل الأساسي في المصدر.

Should + الفاعل + المصدر , الفاعل + will/can/may + مصدرالفعل

- If he has enough time, he will watch the football match.
= - Should he have enough time, he will watch the football match.

حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الثانية

١ - يمكن ان تحذف (if) و تبدأ الجملة بـ (were) و يأتى بعدها (.to + inf)

Were + الفاعل + to + المصدر , الفاعل + would/could/might + مصدرالفعل

⌧If he worked hard, he would succeed. = Were he to work hard, he would succeed.

٢- وإذا كانت (were فعل أساسى فى الجملة تأتى مكان (if):كالاتى

Were + الفاعل + اسم/صفة , الفاعل + would /could/might + مصدرالفعل

✈If I were tall, I would play basketball. = Were I tall, I would play basketball.

٣- تُحذف (If) فى الحالة الثانيـــة و نبدأ بالفعل (Should) مثل الحالة الأولى و نستخدم الفعل الأساسى فى المصدر.

⌧ If he played well, he would win
- Should he play well, he would win

٣. يمكن أن نستخدم had بدلا من if و يليها فاعل ثم تصريف ثالث

Had + الفاعل + p.p. , الفاعل + would/could/might + have + p.p.

E.g. If they had played well, they would have won the match.
= had they played well, they would have won the match

1- If you watch too much television, you……………….. your eyes. pt
a will damage b would damage c won't damage d would have damaged
2- If you…………… red and green paint, you get brown paint. pt
a mixed b will mix c had mixed d mix
3- If Ahmed had read that book, he………… what happened at the end. pt
a knew b will know c would know d would have known
4- If I went to London, I………….. my English every day!
a practise b will prastice c would practise d would have practised
5-I won't go to the park if you…………. with me. pt
a not come b don't come c didn't come d hadn't come
6- Hassan has worked hard for the test. I'll be surprised if he……………… pt
a doesn't pass b isn't passing c hadn't passed d won't pass
7- If I went to Australia, I…………… my cousins. pt
a will see b saw c would see d had seen
8- Adel……………. bought that phone if it hadn't been so expensive. pt
a might b might have c will have d had
9- I would have that mobile if I …………….. enough money. LM
a had had b had c have had d would have
10- What……............ If you got lost in a big city? LM
a you would do b did you do c would you do d you did
11- What if your passport ……………..… ? – Surely, I'd inform the police. LM
a had stolen b had been stolen c stole d was stolen
12- Iron ……….. if you leave it in the open air. LM
a rust b will rust c rusts d would rust
13 Contact the ambulance if there……….an accident. LM
a was b is c were d will be
14- My friend helped me well. If he …………supportive, I wouldn't have been able to solve the problem. LM
a hadn't done b had done c had been d hadn't been
15- What ………. happened if Rassendyll had refused to replace the real king? LM
a have b might have c had d might have been
16- I will go to Alex if so, I ……….you. LM
a contact b will be contacted c will contact d would contact
17- ………………. help me if I were in trouble? LM
a Will you b Would you c Did you d Can you
18- If you ……………….more careful, you would have minimized your mistakes. LM
a had been b were c had d had had
19- I ……… go to the club, if I have time. I haven't decided yet. LM
a would b may c should d have to
20- If she read the news, she …………….. shocked to read about the terrible accident. LM
a is b will be c would be d were
21- If the problem ………. well, we would have reached a reasonable solution. LM
a discussed b was discussed c had discussed d had been discussed
22- If the bark is badly damaged, the tree ………….. SB
a-died b-dies c-would die d-die
23-You ……………… the rings if you cut the tree down. SB
a-seen b-saw c-will see d-would see
24-If it is cold this month , our plants ………………. SB
a-die b-will die c-would die d-had died
25-If it ………….. cold, our plants would die. SB
a-is b-had been c-was d-had
26-- If those goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees …………. SB
a-die b- would die c- have died d- will die
27- If water freezes, it..............into ice. SB
a-will turn b-would turn c- turns d-turned

28-If people hadn't grown enough food, they...............ill. SB
a-will become b- would become c- become d-would have become
29-If it went on raining for much longer, the river ……………..SB
a-will flood b-would flood c-would have flooded d-floods
30- If the farmer's fields get very dry this summer, he..............them. SB
a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- would have irrigate
31-if you heat ice, it……………………..SB
a-would melt b-melted c-melts d-will melt
32-If there is a sandstorm tonight, the town …………. full of sand tomorrow. SB
a-is b-would be c-will be d-would have been
33-If you mix yellow and blue, you…………..green. SB
a-would get b-got c-will get d-get
34-If you heat water, it ……………..SB
a-will boil b-would boil c- boils d-boiled
35-If I read in bed, I …………. asleep. It’s a habit. SB
a-could fall b-fall c-falling d-would fail
36-Tarek is ill. If he’s better tomorrow, he…………..to school. SB
a-will come b-would come c-comes d-come
37-If I were rich, I ……………… a palace! SB
a- built b-would build c-will built d- would have built
38-If Egypt had a lot of rain, it ……………. a lot more trees. SB
a-might have b-will have c-had had d-may have
39-If you had gone to the sports club, you ……………………… Ali. SB
a-could see b-will see c-saw d-would have seen
40-If scientists study the rings of trees, they …….. information about our climate in the past.
a-would find b-would have found c-can find d-found WB
41-If there was not much rain in a year, the rings in a tree ……….. close together. WB
a-will be b-would be c-can be d-would have been
42-if a tree has deep roots, it ……………. over in strong winds. WB
a-won't fall b-couldn't fall c-didn't fall d-wouldn't have fallen
43-If the bark of a tree was destroyed, the tree ....WB
a-will die b-dies c-would die d-would have died
44-If you pick those apples now, they ………….. very sweet. WB
a-won't taste b-doesn't taste c-wouldn't taste d-didn't taste
45-Water …………….. if the temperature is zero or below. WB
a-would freeze b-freezes c-can freeze d-will freeze
46-I …………….a headache if I spend too long on the computer. WB
a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get
47-If she trains hard, she ………….. next week’s race. WB
a-wins b-would win c-will win d-win
48-if you practise a sport, you……………better at it. WB
a-could get b-will get c-get d-would get
49-if you practise a sport, you……………in the sports team. WB
a- get b-will get c-would have got d-would get
50-If you read quickly, you ……….. quickly too. WB
a-learn b-learned c-would learn d-might learn
51-If you read quickly, you ……….the book by tomorrow. WB
a-would finish b-will finish c-finish d-would have finished
52- If you can't dictate your conditions, you........... negotiate.
a- will b- should c- need d- ought
53- If there's a lot of rain during the year, the rings..............quite wide.
a- are b- would be c- will be d- shall be
54-if we plant trees, then we.................cleaner air.
a-will be having b-have c-will have d-will have had
55- If our heart stops working, death soon ....
a. follow b. will follow c. follows d. followed
56-if I had written work, I ....it
a-would do b-will do c-would have done d-did

57-If the money he had ....enough , he would have bought the car.
a-had b-been c-had been d-were

58-Nabila always…………. her mother if she has too much to do.
a-will help b- won't help c- would help d-helps
59- if omar…………..all his money, he would have to borrow.
a-spends b- spent c- had spent d-was spending

بدائل قاعد if

1- You can borrow this book……………… as you look after it. P t
a provided b if c as long d on condition
2- You can't go into the museum without…………….. a ticket first. P t
a buying b to buy c brought d buy
3- Mother says we can watch TV on…………. that we do our homework first. P t
a condition b provided c long as d if
4- …………………that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day? P t
a Condition b As long c Imagine d Supposed
5- Don't go to that restaurant…………………… you like Chinese food. P t
a if b if not c unless d in case
6- Only open this door……………… an emergency. P t
a in case b in case of c if d as long as
7- You can go to the park……………………… you're home at eight o'clock. P t
a provided that b as long c supposing d in case
8 -You can't drive a car……………………… you are 18 or older. P t
a as long as b unless c on condition that d without
9- You will make mistakes ………. you are careful. LM
a If b without c unless d in case
10- ……… your carefulness, you would have hit the little boy. LM
a In case of b If it weren't for c Unless d But for
11 ……….. he put down his roots in the country, he wouldn't have had a peaceful life. LM
a Weren't b Hadn't c Had d shouldn't
12 …………… he had enough cash, he wouldn't be able to pay for the books. LM
a Unless b If c Without d In case
13- Take your umbrella ………. it rains heavily. LM
a In case of b in case c unless d but for
14- ……………..passing the driving test is a must, you have to train well for the test. LM
a In case b Unless c As long as d Should
15- You won't be allowed to enter the party………. you have an invitation. LM
a if b unless c but for d provided
16- ………………. you were accused of robbery, what would you do?. LM
a Supposing b Imagined c Unless d in case of
17- He wouldn't agree to do extra tasks without ……………… . LM
a paying b being paid c be paid d been paid
18-………….. heat and light from the sun, there would be no life on earth. SB
a-without b-provided that c-in case of d-unless
19-……………. that you took the temperature at its centre, it would be that hot. SB
a-as long b-unless c-in case d-on condition
20-you won't damage your eyes ………….. you don't look at the sun. SB
a-provided b-without c-as long as d-unless
21-You shouldn't watch an eclipse …………. you have a special viewer. SB
a-unless b-if c-on condition d-without
22-She would have been fine ……………… that she'd worn sun cream. SB
a-in case of b-unless c-provided d-as long
23-…………….. that there wasn't a sun, what would life be like then? SB
a-without b-if c-provide d-supposing
24- ……………………we play tennis early, it won't be too hot. SB
a-provided that b-supposing c-unless d-as long
25-I never have fizzy drinks ……….. I'm very thirsty. SB
a-if not b- unless c-without d-provided
26-Tarek will have a place at the university …………… that he passes his exams. SB

a-but for b-if c-as long d-on condition
27-He couldn't have climbed that mountain ....being very fit. SB
a-unless b-without c-in case of d-provided that
28-You won't be late for the lesson .... you go now. SB
a-suppose b-as long as c-on condition d-unless
29-.................... you won the prize, how would you feel? SB
a-supposing b-as long c-on condition d-provide
30-You can't go into the airport .... having a passport. SB
a-in case of b-unless c-without d-provided that
31-They'd be in London now .... they caught the midday plane. SB
a-as long b-unless c-without d-provided that
32-My team won't win the match .... they have their best players. SB
a-if b-unless c-without d-provided that
33-You can borrow my pen .... you give it back. SB
a-on condition that b-as well as c-unless d-provide that
34-........................... you found a job in Cairo, what would you do? SB
a-supposed b-in case of c-if not d-imagine
35-We can't enter the building .... we wear a helmet. SB
a-if b-without c-unless d-provided
36-................. having a ticket, they wouldn't have been able to watch the match. SB
a-in case of b-without c-unless d-provided that
37-.............fire, break the glass. SB
a-in case of b-as long c-in case d-provided that
38-.................. you wear warm clothes, you won't get cold in the desert tonight. WB
a-on condition that b-but for c-unless d-provide that
39-..................that you use the telescope correctly, you will see some planets. WB
a- condition b-supposed c-provided d-as long
40-Open the door .... an emergency. WB
a-in case of b-as long c-in case d-provided that
41-Supposing that you went to China, how .... you communicate? WB
a-do b-did c-would have d-would
42- I won't know what the book is about................ reading it. WB
a-in case of b-without c-unless d-provided that
43-...................... that you lived by the sea, would you go swimming every day? WB
a- condition b-supposed c-provide d-imagine
44-Had it rained so heavily, we .... floods.
a-would have b-wouldn't have had c-would have had d-will have
45- .... he arrived early yesterday, he could have attended the conference.
a) Hadn't b) Had c) Unless d) If
46- ....coming late, you will be punished.
a- unless b- in case of c- if d- without
47. ....he enough money, he would buy anew car.
a. Had b. Were c. If d. Unless
.48-...............she to work hard, he would succeed.
a. Had b. Were c. If d. Unless
50-Without his help, I -------------- that job. I'm really very thankful to him.
A. won't take B. wouldn't take C. wouldn't have taken D. didn't take
51-......................you have any problem, give me a ring immediately.
a- Were b- Should c- Unless d- Had
52-...................... his intelligence, he wouldn't pass all these tests.
a. If it isn't for b. If it weren't for c. Unless there is d. In case of